

RUTGERS COLLEGE,

NEW-BRUNSWICK,


NEW-JERSEY.

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## FACULTY.

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HON. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, LL. D.

President of the College : and Professor of Constitutional and International  
Law, Political Economy, Rhetoric and Belle Lettres.

SAMUEL A. VAN VRANKEN, D. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy.

JAMES S. CANNON, D. D.

Professor of Metaphysics and the Philosophy of the Human Mind

THEODORE STRONG, LL. D.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

ALEXANDER MCLELLAND, D. D.

Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, and the Evidences of  
Christianity.

LEWIS C. BECK, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JOHN PROUDFIT, D. D.

Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY, Esq.

Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

MR. P. J. GYSBERTI HODENPYL,

Professor of Modern Languages.

There is a Grammar School in connection with the College, under the  
immediate inspection and control of the Board of Trustees, of which the Rev.  
JOHN C. VAN LIEW is Rector.



## RUTGERS COLLEGE.

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The following view of the order of studies and method of instruction has been arranged by the Faculty, and is now presented to the friends of the Institution and the public:

### I.

#### PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

The terms of admission are the same substantially with those of the other Colleges of our country. For the Freshman Class, a knowledge of Latin and Greek Grammar, including so much of the Prosody as is necessary for scanning hexameters; four books of Cæsar's Commentaries; six books of Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's Orations against Catiline; Sallust; the Greek Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; Jacobs' or Clark's Greek Reader; and a knowledge of Arithmetic.

A thorough and accurate course of preliminary study cannot be too earnestly enjoined upon the student. The want of this, even should he gain admittance to the class for which he offers himself, must inevitably embarrass him in his future progress, and prevent him from receiving the full benefit of the College course. Much less depends on the number of authors read, than on *an accurate method of study, a thorough knowledge of Grammar and frequent reviews*. The student should read *aloud* daily considerable portions of the Greek and Latin text. This will not only enable him to attain a ready and accurate pronunciation, but it will be found greatly to facilitate *apprehension* and *translation*. The want of familiarity with the original text, is with most students a serious impediment through all the stages of their

progress—and it can only be removed in the manner we have recommended. Whatever portions of the Greek or Latin poets he may read, should be scanned *from the beginning and constantly*. Repeated practice, with the knowledge of a few of the first principles of Prosody, (which may be extended as occasion may require,) will soon put him in possession of this accomplishment, so essential to the character of a scholar, and to the appreciation and enjoyment of ancient poetry.

The student is also recommended to join with his preliminary classical studies as much attention as possible to History and Geography. These may furnish a delightful occupation for his leisure hours, at the same time that they impart light and interest to classic authors, and contribute to the general improvement of his mind. The historical books of Scripture, with Rollin, Plutarch's Lives, and Goldsmith's histories of Greece\* and Rome, will furnish him with a general knowledge of ancient history, which would greatly relieve and animate the toil of classical study; and they might be very profitably followed by Russell's Modern Europe, (or some other approved compend,) and Marshall's† or Spark's Life of Washington, for the history of our own country.

Such a course of historical reading is by no means beyond the reach of the industrious student, and would form a most valuable part of his preparation for college. In connection with it, he should acquire a knowledge of the outlines of Ancient Geography, especially of Greece and Italy. For this purpose, Butler's Ancient Geography and Atlas are excellent works, and easily obtained. To fix the chronological order of events in the mind, it will be sufficient to consult the tables prefixed to Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, or Butler's Ancient Geography. The constant comparison of

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\* Or the History of Greece published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Heeren's Compend of Ancient History, also contains a great amount of valuable information, geographical as well as historical.

† Abridged by himself.

maps and chronological tables in reading history, not only tends to secure and classify the knowledge of events, but is, in many respects, a most valuable habit of mind.

Those who apply for admission to the higher classes will be examined on the previous part of the course.

## II.

### COLLEGE COURSE.

#### FRESHMAN CLASS.

*First Term.*—Herodotus and Livy, with exercises in written translation, and Greek and Latin composition, Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Mythology; Arithmetic reviewed; Algebra (Bonycastle's); Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Statistical—Ancient and Modern; English Grammar, Composition, Reading and Declamation.

*Second Term.*—Odes of Horace, or Minor Treatises, or Letters (ad Diversos) of Cicero; Homer's Iliad; Antiquities, Mythology, Ancient Geography, and Greek and Latin Exercises, Bonycastle's Algebra completed; English Grammar, Composition, Reading and Declamation.

*Third Term.*—Xenophon's Memorabilia; Satires and Epistles of Horace; Mythology, Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Greek and Latin Exercises, English Composition and Declamation, Geometry (Nulty's) commenced.

#### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*First Term.*—Cicero—Letters to Atticus, or de Oratore; Homer's Odyssey, or Hesiod; Greek and Latin Exercises; Geometry, completed; Logarithms; Rhetoric, with English Composition, Reading and Declamation.

*Second Term.*—Demosthenes or Thucydides; Terence, Plautus, or Cicero de Claris Oratoribus; Greek and Latin exercises; Young's Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Rhetoric with English composition, Reading and Declamation.

*Third Term.*—A tragedy of Euripides, or one of the Olynthiac Orations of Demosthenes; Tacitus; Greek and Latin exercises; Navigation: Mensuration of superficies and solids; Surveying and Engineering.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

*First Term.*—A tragedy of Sophocles; Medea of Seneca; Greek and Latin exercises, and essays on classical subjects; Spherical Trigonometry, and Spherical Astronomy; Logic; Philosophy of Rhetoric (Campbell's); Composition and Declamation.

*Second Term.*—A dialogue of Plato; Cicero's Tusculan Disputations; Translations and Essays; Analytical Geometry, embracing Conic Sections; Young's Differential Calculus; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, continued; Christian Ethics; Philosophy of the Mind; Chemistry.

*Third Term.*—A tragedy of Æschylus; Juvenal; Translations and Essays; Young's Integral Calculus; Christian Ethics; the Philosophy of the Mind; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric completed; Composition and Declamation; Chemistry.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

*First Term.*—A tragedy of Æschylus or Sophocles; Cicero de Officiis; History of Greek and Roman Literature; Cavallo's Natural Philosophy; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; Christian Ethics; Philosophy of the Mind; Evidence of Revelation; Composition and Declamation.

*Second Term.*—Pindar; Horace's Art of Poetry; Translations and Essays; Natural Philosophy continued; Story's Commentaries continued; Christian Ethics; Philosophy of the Mind; History and Chronology; Composition and Declamation; Chemistry.

*Third Term.*—A Greek tragedy or oration of Demosthenes; Quintilian, or Satires of Persius; Natural Philoso-

phy; History and Chronology; Political Economy; Christian Ethics completed; Composition and Declamation; Geology and Mineralogy.

Such of the classic authors which are mentioned in the above list, (or parts of them,) will be read, as the Professors may direct. And in addition to those here enumerated, a selection will, occasionally, be made from the less familiar authors, as in Greek, from Plutarch, Longinus, Callimachus and Theophrastus; and in Latin, from Lucretius, Ovid, Lucan, Seneca, and either Pliny, in order to render the range of classical reading as wide and various as possible.

### III.

#### METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The President delivers a course of lectures on Constitutional and International Law and gives instruction in Rhetoric. He also presides in the weekly disputations of the Senior Class.

#### MATHEMATICS.

The course of instruction in this department is by no means confined to the letter of the text book. Different modes of demonstration are suggested by the Professor, and the student is encouraged to strike out new methods by the exercise of his own powers. The whole plan of instruction is arranged with a view to task his faculties, and incite him to free and independent thought and investigation. He is also made acquainted, by means of lectures and oral instruction, with the present state of mathematical science.

#### CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

The instruction in this department is conducted by lectures and recitations. The Junior Class is occupied during six months, with a course on Elementary Chemistry, with a text book. Beck's Manual of Chemistry is used. In the senior year the application of Chemistry to the arts, and the

collateral sciences, is studied; and short courses of lectures are also given upon Geology and Mineralogy. The whole course is illustrated as far as may be, by experiments, specimens, and diagrams.

#### CLASSICS.

In every part of the course, the professors occasionally deliver lectures and prelections on subjects connected with classical literature, which are afterwards made the subject of examination. The recitations in Ancient Geography, are conducted by maps drawn on the black board during the hour of recitation; it is made a *comparative* study, and is pursued in such a manner as to revive and extend the student's acquaintance with Modern Geography and History. The students are required also to draw maps representing the march of armies and other historical events, and illustrative of allusions in the authors which they read. Drawings of ancient buildings, armor, costumes, and monuments of all kinds are encouraged. The best editions of classic authors are pointed out, with the peculiar sources of illustration to each, to guide the student in his future selection of books and course of reading. The process of double translations (i. e. from Greek and Latin into English, and vice versa,) forms part of the required College exercises. Portions of the Ancient Orators (Conciones Rhetoricæ,) and Poets (Conciones Poeticæ,) are assigned to be learned by heart for the purpose of recitation and declamation—this practice being found exceedingly to improve the compass and modulation of the voice, without the same tendency to monotony which is observed in declamations in our own language. The students are required to write essays on classical subjects, and biographical sketches of classic authors, and historical personages. The whole course of instruction is arranged with a view to develop the faculties of the pupil by employing him in exercises adapted to his age and attainments.—And as the knowledge of the past is principally valuable from its relations with the present, those relations are con-

stantly pointed out; all the studies are as far as possible *comparative*,—the geography, history, literature, ethics and politics of the ancient world, exhibited in their connection with those of the modern, and the inestimable instruction and discipline of classical studies, rendered to the utmost of our power, a direct and actual preparation for the professional and social life of an American citizen.

#### IV.

#### A D D I T I O N A L P A R T I C U L A R S.

The Annual Commencement is held on the fourth Wednesday of July. There are three vacations. The first from the day after the commencement to the first day of October, The second from the twenty-third day of December to the third of January. The third from the seventh of April to the first of May.

The Collegiate year opens on the first of October. The second Session commences on the third of January, and the third on the first of May.

A sermon is delivered every Sabbath morning, in the College Chapel, by one of the clerical officers of the Faculty. The students are required to be present; and also to attend public worship in the afternoon, at such places as their parents or guardians may direct. The laws of the College also require one Biblical recitation weekly. The Professors consider themselves charged with the moral and religious, as well as intellectual training of the students.

The price of Tuition is forty dollars per annum. The admission fee is five dollars. Both are required to be paid in advance. There is also a charge of five dollars for incidental expenses.

Excellent boarding may be obtained in families approved by the Board, (the students are not permitted to board with any other,) at \$2, 00 to \$2, 50 per week. And all our observation and experience has convinced us that residence in respectable and cultivated families has a much happier

influence alike on the morals and manners of the student, than seclusion within the walls of a College, and the being subjected for several years to the habits of a College refectory.

The expense of tuition and boarding, together with the charge for incidentals, therefore, will be found, by adding the above items, to amount to \$123 or \$142 per annum, as the student wishes to board at the lower or the higher price. The advantages of a complete collegiate education are thus placed within the reach of the student at what will be found a remarkably moderate expense.

There is a Scientific or Commercial Course which permits the student to select such studies as have a direct bearing on his intended pursuits in life. Those who take this course receive a certificate according to the branches of study which they pursue. Where the student is a minor, the consent of his parent or guardian is necessary to his entering upon this course.

The student may receive instruction in the German or French language, by the payment of an additional fee of five dollars per annum.

The instruction of the College is given entirely by Professors.

The mild and proverbially healthy climate\* of New-Brunswick, with the very moderate expenses of living, and the opportunities of frequent and rapid communication, by rail road and steamboat, with all parts of our country, and at all seasons of the year, renders it exceedingly desirable as a place of education.

Provision is made by the Board of Trustees for pious and indigent youth, who have in view the Christian Ministry.

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\* A striking proof of this, is the fact, that the British army quartered their wounded and invalids at New-Brunswick during the war of the Revolution.—For the first fifteen years after the re-establishment of the College, there was no instance of mortality among the students—and during the entire period, the College has, it is believed, lost but one of its pupils by death—a fact which deserves a grateful acknowledgment from the friends of the institution.